628. Ériu: founded as the journal of the School of Irish Learning devoted to Irish philology and literature 46 (1995)
   Royal Irish Academy

   Rev. by

629. McCone (Kim): OIr. senchae, senchaid and preliminaries on agent noun formation in Celtic.

   ad F. Kelly, in Peritia 5 (1986), 74-106. Senchae derives from a compound *seno-k-os(y)as, meaning 'old witness'. Senchas represents senchae + abstract suffix -as.
   Kelly (Fergus) (ref.)

630. Uhlich (Jürgen): On the fate of intervocalic *-u- in Old Irish, especially between neutral vowels.

   Includes discussion of hypercorrect spellings of au for u, which gave rise to áu for u; unexpected áu (áo) supported by rhyme; some cases of unjustified spellings óu (ou).

631. Schumacher (Stefan): Old Irish *tucaid, tocad and Middle Welsh tynghaf tynghet re-examined.

   OIr. verb *tucaid / *tucad derives from a causative verb meaning 'to cause to become solid' > 'to destine', containing the root *tenk ('to congeal'). Tocad ('fortune, chance') derives from a -to-particle of this verb.

632. Mc Manus (Damian): Úaim do rinn: linking alliteration or a lost dúnam?

   Discusses meaning of úaim do rinn as it occurs in the introduction to MV II (p. 29 as ed. by R. Thurneysen 1891 [Best], p. 53) and in the poem Dúnta for ndian décit lib. Concludes that it is a type of dúnah, whereby the link is to the end of the first line, i.e. the whole of the first line is repeated.


   A bawdy poem exploiting the double entendre of words associated with weaving, once contained in the Book of O’Conor Don. Ed. with Engl. transl. and notes from MS RIA 23 D 4 (6 eq.).


1. The Mongán tales (Argues that all four tales are the work of a single author: (a) Scél asa mber ar combad hé Find mac Cumail Mongán; (b) Tuait Baile Mongán; (c) Compert Mongán; (d) Séil Mongán); 2. Tuait Baile Mongán and Baile Chinn Chétchaithaig [and Baile in Scáil] (Concludes that TBM and Scél asa mberar represent texts in which southern traditions are appropriated by a northern author); 3. The Immacallam texts, Immr am Brain, and the Mongán tales (Immacallam Choluim Chille 7 ind Óclaig and Immacallam in Druad Brain 7 inna Banfatho Febuil); 4. Echtræ Chordrai and Immr am Brain; 5. ‘The Midland group’ (Claims these date from the reign of Fínnec h ta Fledac h mac Dúnc hada, perhaps from the year 688-9); 6. Toimchin Étain.

635. Murdoch (Brian): Saltair na Rann XXV-XXXIV: from Abraham to Joseph.
Continues commentary on SR, following the author’s The Irish Adam and Eve Story from Saltair na Rann: Volume II, commentary (Dublin, 1976) and From the Flood to the Tower of Babel, in Ériu 40 (1989), 69-92.


1. Dul comhréire tuaisceartach in Gaeilge na Mumhan (The northern structure ‘Subject Object a + Verbal Noun’ also to be found marginally in Munster Irish);
2. Ainmní breise sa chlásal neamhfhinideach (The related structure in non-finite clauses of (g) Noun1 Noun2 a bheith Prepositional Pronoun1 ...; also more common in northern than southern dialects; for more detailed discussion, see J. McCloskey and P. Sells, Control and A-chains in Modern Irish, in Natural Language and Linguistic Theory 6 (1998), pp. 143-189).

638. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Varia: I. On a possible Celtic-Greek etymological correspondence.
On the preterite forms *-taí (-tæ) / *-taí (-tē) and *dodan-oi (for later form do domo), all meaning ‘bore’. Also discusses unrelated toul (‘to bring forth (offspring)).

639. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Varia: II. On some Celtic compound verb forms.
On the lack of lenition following preverbs originally ending in a vowel ‘in loose composition’ in Old Irish verbs such as do-béir, fo-caín, fo-ceil. Cf. the author’s Addendum ad Études celtiques XV, 495ff, in ÉtC 23 (1986), pp. 58-61.

640. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Varia: III. Roinnt mblríonna a d’enscár ó fhoclóir Uí Chléirigh.
